



QUARTERLY REPORT

2nd Quarter FY2022

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Each quarter, the Data Unit of the Division of Child and Family Services (DCFS) produces an updated report that contains descriptive information, process measures, and outcomes achieved. The data is used to track trends and identify areas in need of improvement. Please note that some data elements, particularly those that describe rural regions, may fluctuate in a broader range as they are influenced by a smaller number of cases.

This Quarterly Report does not include child welfare outcome data reported to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Health & Human Services, either through the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) or the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS). Future Quarterly Reports will include the revised federal measures when implemented.

Additional information, including the DCFS Annual Report, is available at dcfs.utah.gov.

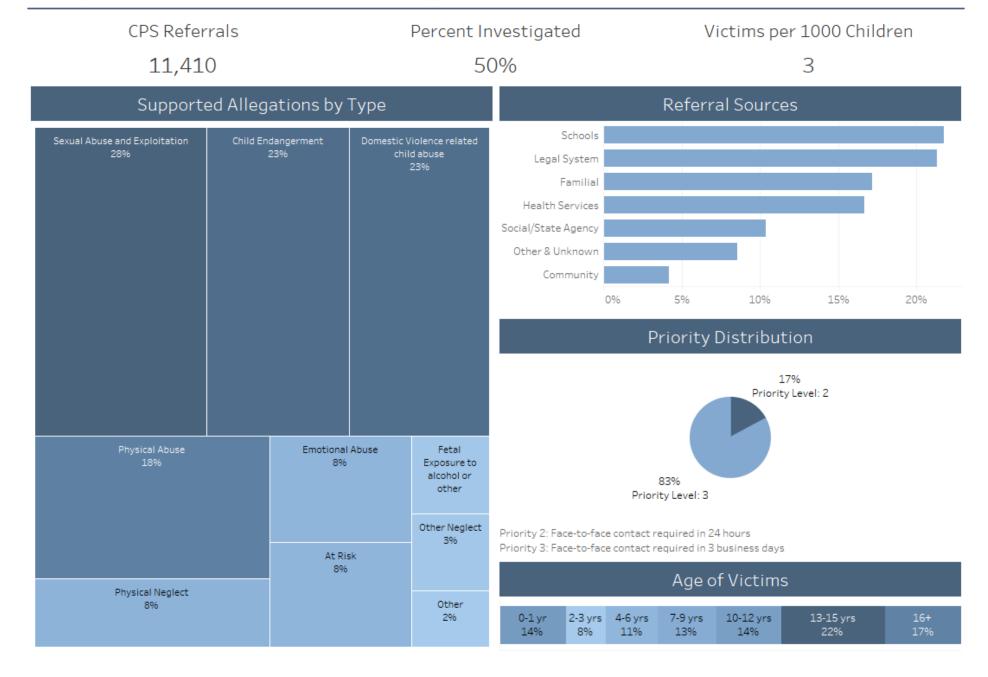
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Snapshot: Referral to Investigation

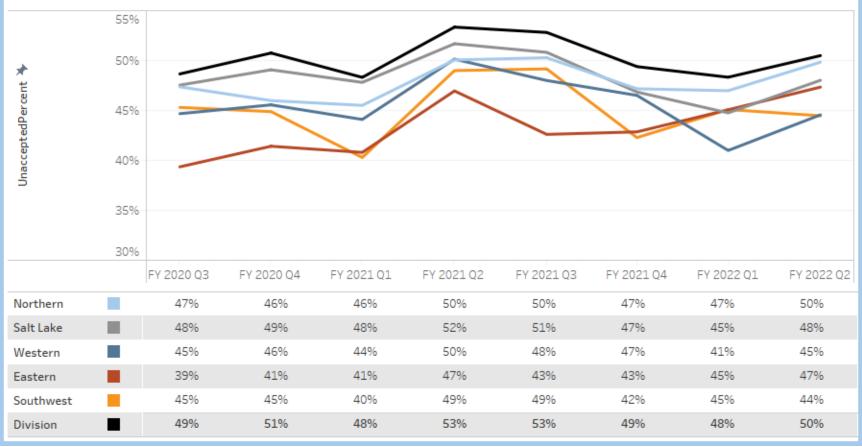


CPS: Unaccepted Referrals

When a call to Centralized Intake alleges activity that fits the definition of abuse or neglect and provides the information needed to identify and locate the child, the referral is "Accepted" and opened for a Child Protective Services (CPS) investigation. A referral is coded as "Not Accepted" when the allegation does not fit the definition of abuse or neglect. A referral is coded as "Additional Information" when there is already a CPS case open, or as "Information Only" when the criteria for these other three coding categories are not met. A count is kept for each of these categories. Referrals where a region cannot be determined are included in the division count.

The chart shows the percentage of referrals that are categorized as "Unaccepted," including those which are categorized as "Reversal to Unaccepted."

Calls coded as "Additional Information" or "Information Only" are documented in SAFE, but are not included in the total number of referrals.



CPS: New Investigations

The chart below shows the number of new Child Protective Services (CPS) investigations initiated during the quarter, based on the start date of the cases. CPS investigations may involve more than one child. 5K 4K 3K 2K 1K 0K FY 2020 Q3 FY 2020 Q4 FY 2021 01 FY 2021 02 FY 2021 Q3 FY 2021 Q4 FY 2022 01 FY 2022 02 Northern 1,571 1,176 1,437 1,313 1,437 1,558 1,460 1,562 Salt Lake 2,250 1,555 1,881 1,764 1,977 2,077 2,163 2,286 894 696 904 753 881 896 975 962 Western Eastern 294 221 280 256 273 251 279 283 499 379 518 417 439 512 486 534 Southwest Division 5,508 4,027 5,020 4,503 5,007 5,294 5,363 5,627

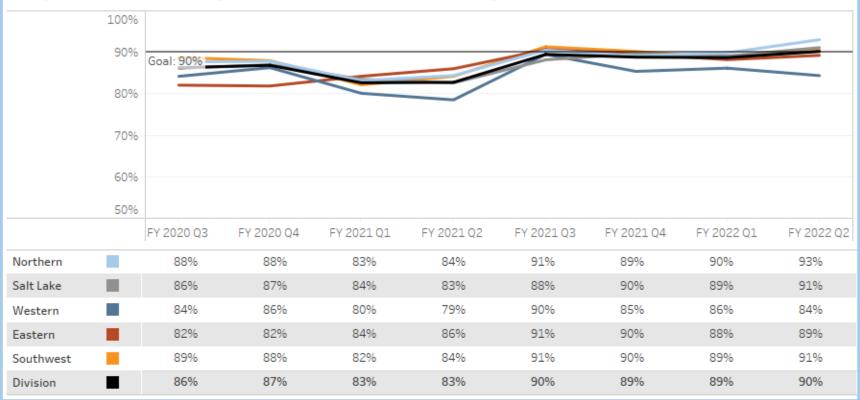
CPS: Priority Timeframes

Each referral that is accepted for investigation is given a priority ranking. The priority determines the time allotted for the Intake worker to complete the referral process and the timeframe in which the assigned CPS caseworker is required to make face-to-face contact with the child.

A priority 1 response is only assigned if there is an imminent threat to the safety and well-being of a child. In that case, the CPS caseworker has a maximum of 60 minutes in urban areas or 3 hours in rural areas from the moment Intake notifies the caseworker to make face-to-face contact with an alleged victim.

A priority 2 response is assigned when physical evidence is at risk of being lost or when the child is at risk of further abuse, neglect, or dependency, but the child does not have immediate protection and safety needs. The CPS caseworker has 24 hours from the moment Intake notifies the caseworker to make face-to-face contact with the alleged victim.

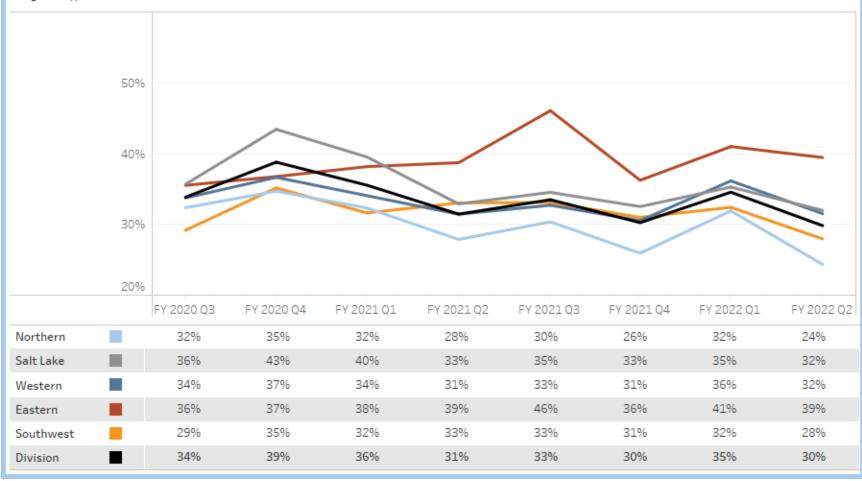
A priority 3 response is assigned when potential for further harm to the child and the loss of physical evidence is low. The CPS caseworker has until midnight of the third working day from the moment Intake assigns the case to make face-to-face contact with the alleged victim.



CPS: Investigations with Supported Results

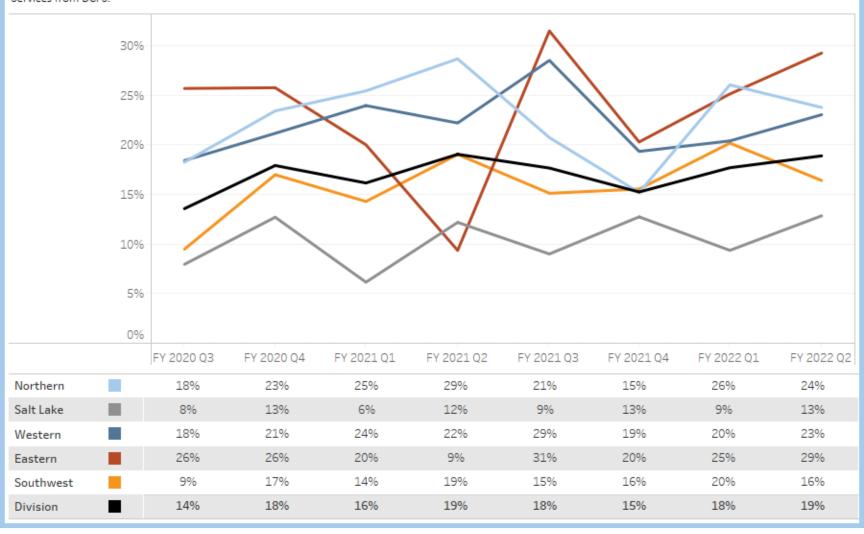
"Child Maltreatment 2019," a federal report based on National Child Abuse and Neglect Data Systems data for all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, reports that for 16.7% of investigated reports, at least one child was found to be a victim of maltreatment. Utah's data show a supported rate that is higher than the national average. States vary in their definitions of abuse and neglect, as well as in what allegations are accepted for investigation. Utah also has a lower level of evidence required to support than most other states.

Allegation types and definitions can be found in DCFS Practice Guidelines on the DCFS website.



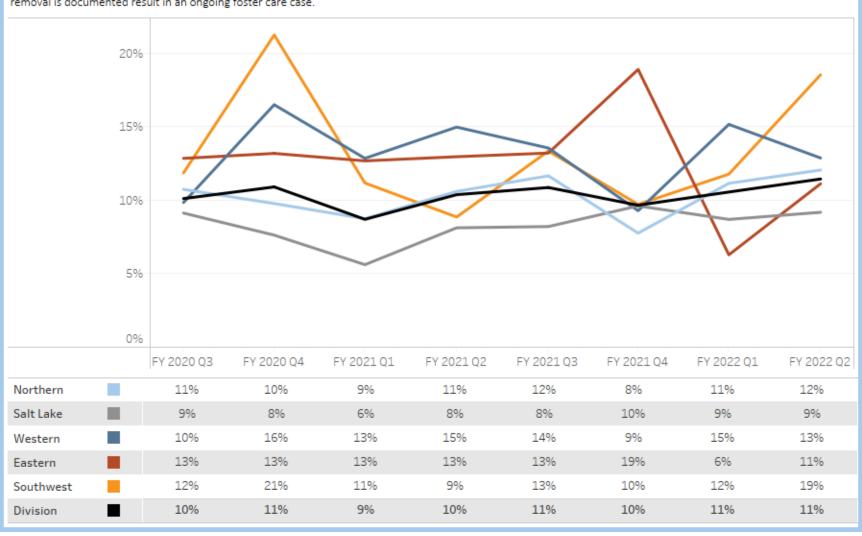
CPS: Victims With Subsequent In-Home Services

Before taking a child into protective custody, the CPS caseworker determines whether DCFS In-Home Services or a referral to community agencies would allow the child to safely remain in their home. The chart below shows the percentage of children supported/substantiated as a victim on a CPS case, who then received In-Home Services from DCFS.



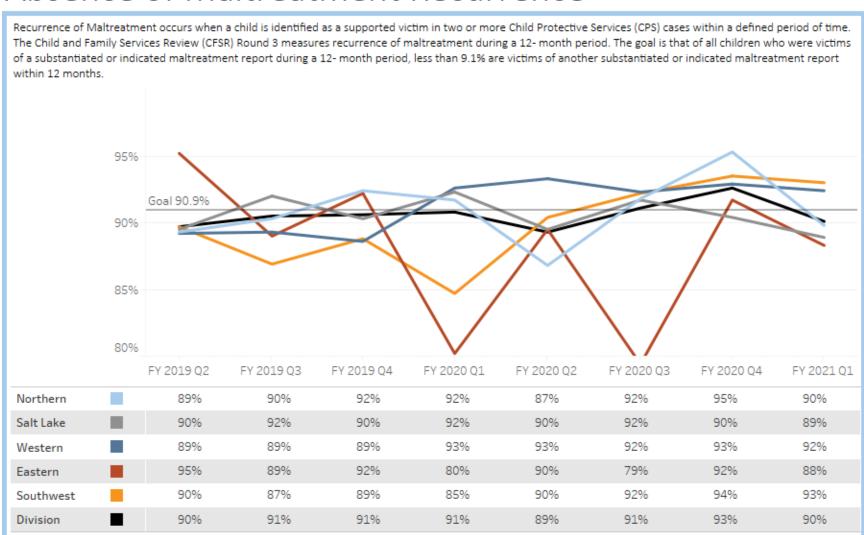
CPS: Victims With Subsequent Foster Care

The chart below shows the percentage of children who were the supported/substantiated victim on a CPS case, who then received foster care services. The data below include foster care cases which began on or after the start date of the CPS case, up to those beginning 30 days after the CPS case's end date. Not all CPS cases in which a removal is documented result in an ongoing foster care case.

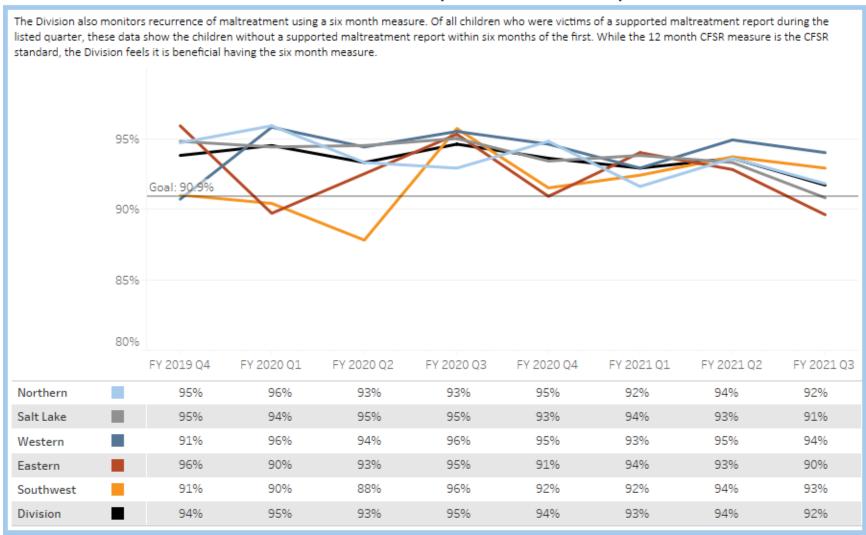


Safety Measure 1:

Absence of Maltreatment Recurrence

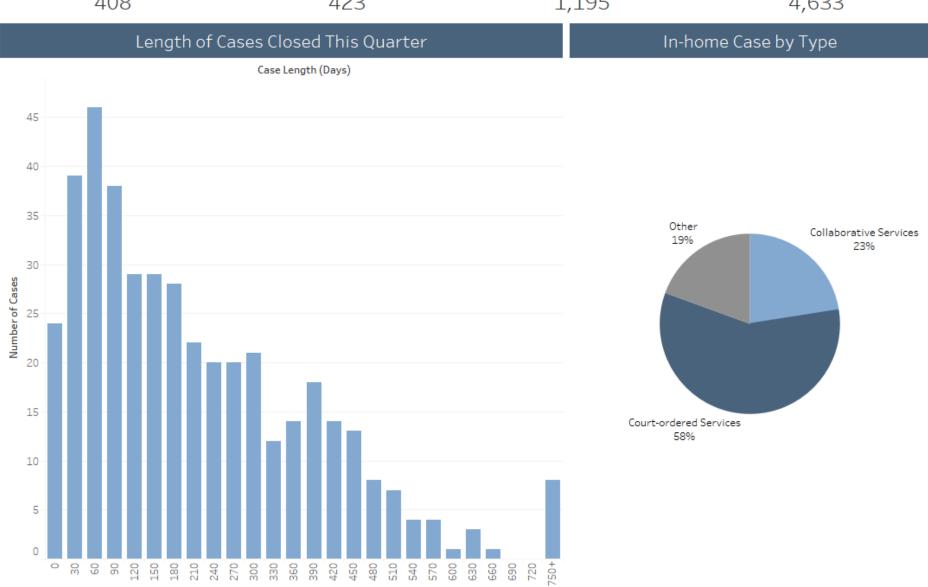


CPS Outcomes: Absence of Maltreatement Recurrence (Six Months)

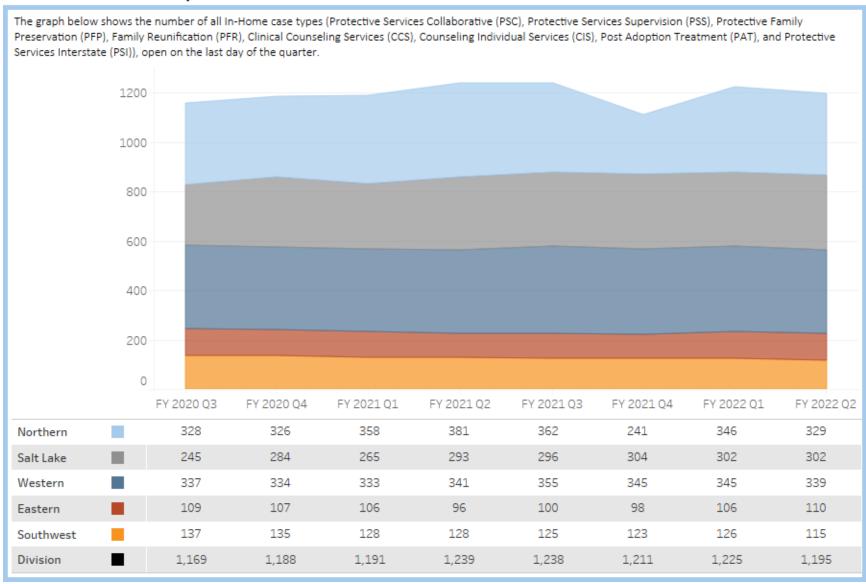


Snapshot: In-Home Services





In-Home: Open Cases at Quarter End



In-Home: New and Closed Cases

The graphs below display the number of In-Home cases that opened and closed during each quarter. Case types are: Protective Services Collaborative (PSC), Protective Services Supervision (PSS), Protective Family Preservation (PFP), Family Reunification (PFR), Clinical Counseling Services (CCS), Counseling Individual Services (CIS), Post Adoption Treatment (PAT), and Protective Supervision Interstate (PSI). Northern Region FY 2020 03 FY 2020 Q4 FY 2021 01 FY 2021 02 FY 2021 03 FY 2021 04 FY 2022 Q1 FY 2022 02 Open Closed Salt Lake Valley Region FY 2020 03 FY 2020 Q4 FY 2021 01 FY 2021 02 FY 2021 03 FY 2021 04 FY 2022 01 FY 2022 02 Open Closed |

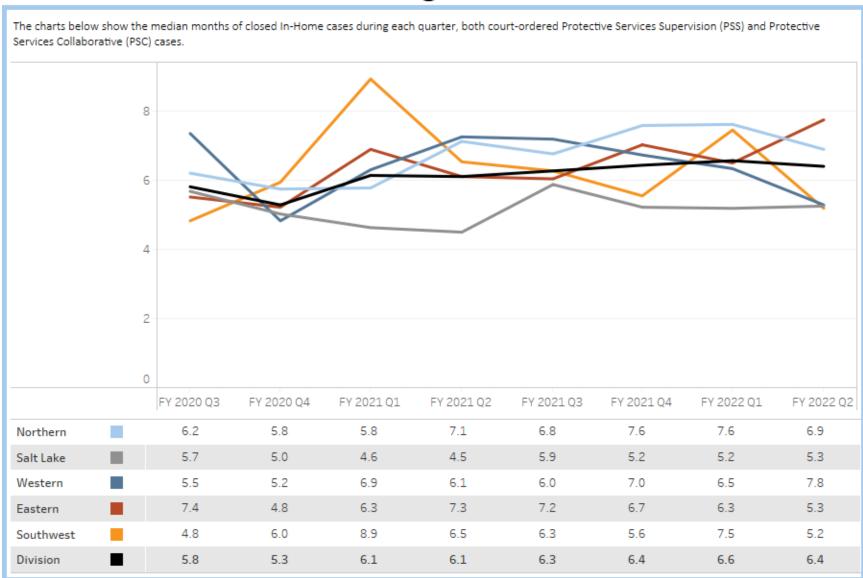
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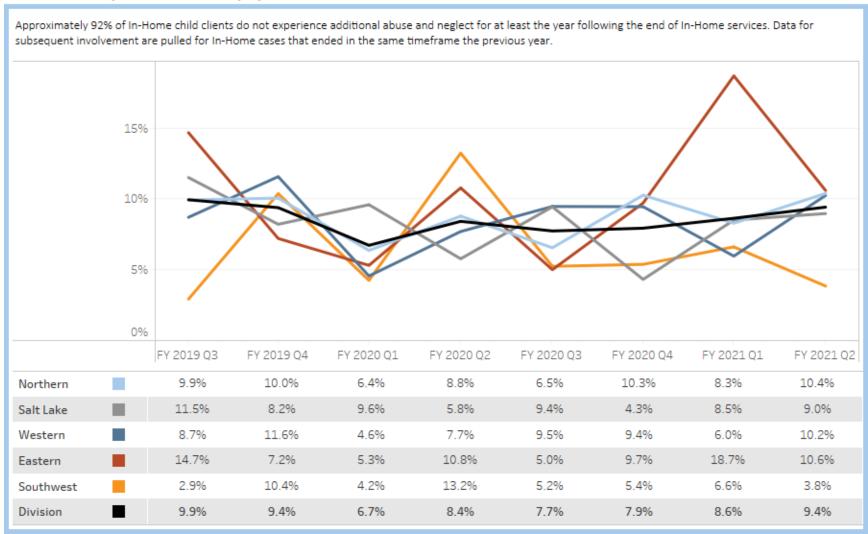
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In-Home: Median Case Length at Case Closure



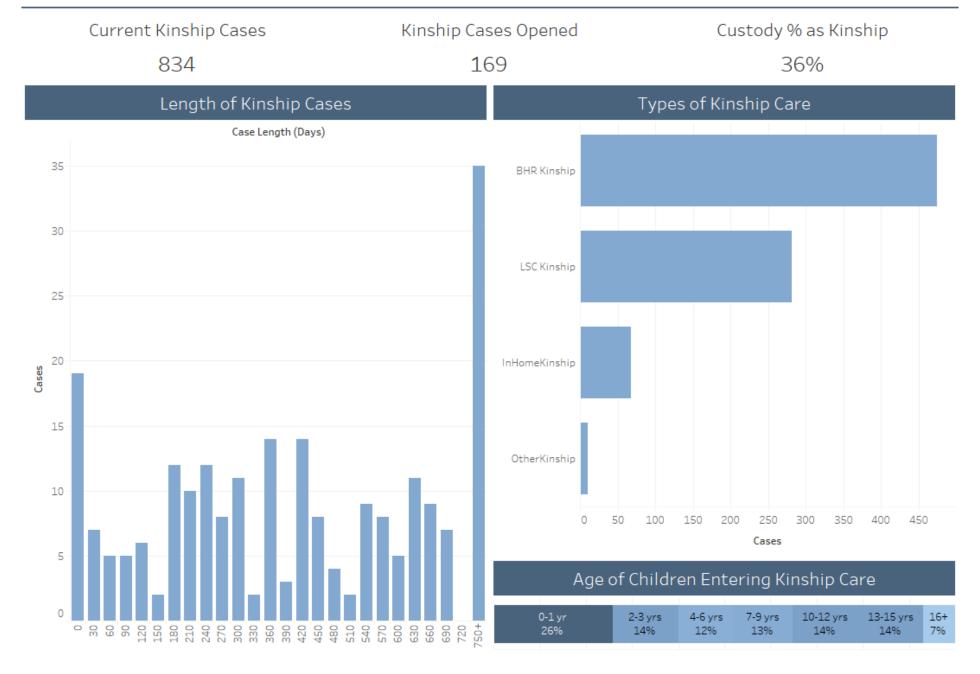
In-Home Outcomes: In-Home Child Clients with a Subsequent Supported CPS Case Within 12 Months



In-Home Outcomes: In-Home Child Clients with a Subsequent Foster Care Case Within 12 Months

Approximately 97% of In-Home child clients do not have subsequent out-of-home placements within the 12 months following the end of services. Data for subsequent involvement are pulled for cases that ended in the same timeframe the previous year. A subsequent case is only counted if the case starts more than 30 days after the initial case closes; therefore, cases that have simply progressed to a higher level of intensity are not included in the data. 5% 4% 3% 2% 1% 0% FY 2019 Q3 FY 2019 04 FY 2020 01 FY 2020 02 FY 2020 03 FY 2020 04 FY 2021 01 FY 2021 02 Northern 2.7% 2.8% 0.8% 4.3% 1.8% 4 1% 2.8% 4.5% Salt Lake 3.8% 3.2% 3.7% 1.9% 4.7% 1.0% 2.4% 3.8% 2.2% 5.2% 1.4% 2.7% 3.2% 3.6% 2.6% 2.9% Western 3.2% 3.6% 3.7% 4.7% 0.0% 3.8% 2.3% 3.0% Eastern 2.6% 0.5% 0.6% 4.7% 1.4% 3.3% 1.3% 1.3% Southwest Division 2.6% 3.4% 2.1% 3.0% 3.2% 2.7% 2.3% 3.6%

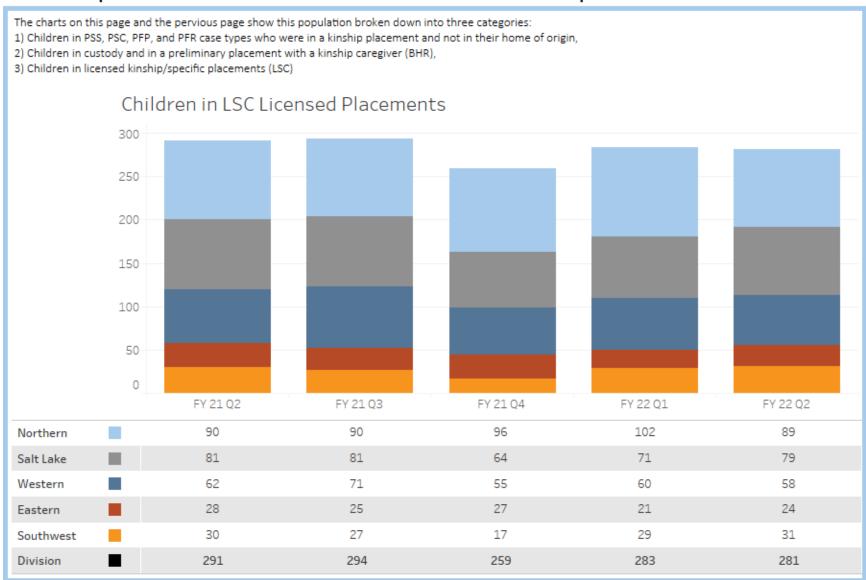
Snapshot: Kinship Care



Kinship: Number of Children in Kinship Placements

Kinship care is the full-time care, nurturing and protection of a child by relatives, a non-custodial parent, members of the child's tribe or clan, extended relatives, or friends the child feels comfortable with or knows. On December 31, 2021, the State of Utah had 834 children receiving kinship care. The charts on this page and the following page show this population broken down into three categories: 1) Children in PSS, PSC, PFP, and PFR case types who were in a kinship placement and not in their home of origin, 2) Children in custody and in a preliminary placement with a kinship caregiver (BHR). 3) Children in licensed kinship/specific placements (LSC) Children in In-Home Kinship Care Children in Preliminary Kinship **Placements** FY 21 02 FY 21 03 FY 21 04 FY 22 01 FY 22 02 FY 21 02 FY 21 03 FY 21 04 FY 22 01 FY 22 02 Northern Salt Lake Western Eastern Southwest Division

Kinship: Number of Children in Kinship Placements

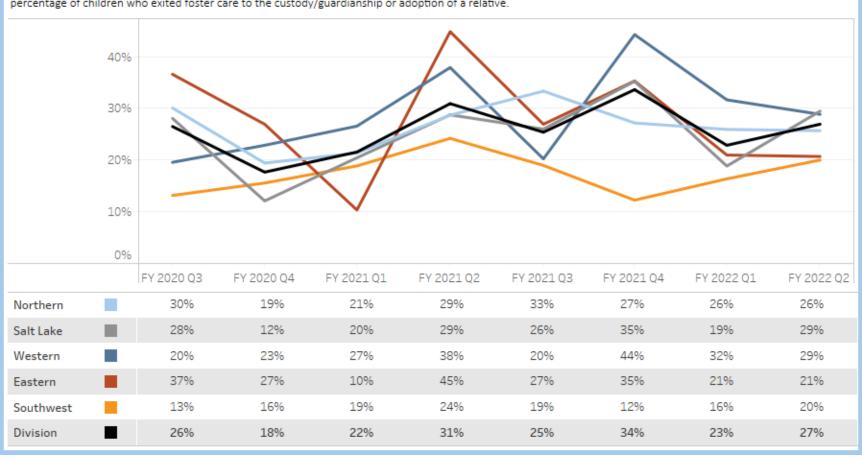


Kinship: Percent of Children Removed from Home of Origin Where Initial Placement was with Kin

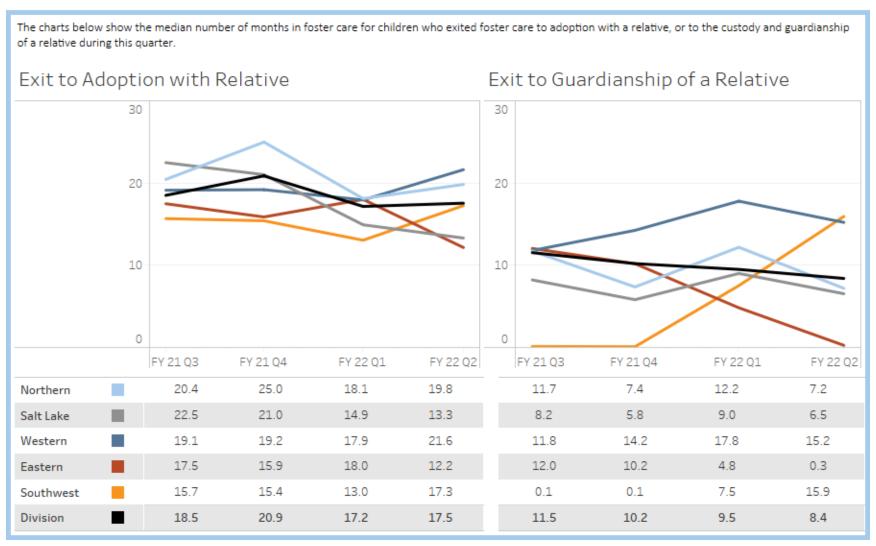
The first priority is to maintain a child safely at home; however, if a child cannot safely remain at their home, kinship care has the potential for providing the elements of permanency by virtue of the kin's knowledge of, and relationship with, the family and child. When selecting a placement for a child in the custody of Child and Family Services, preferential consideration is given to a non-custodial parent, relative, or friend of the parent or guardian, as established in law, subject to the child's best interests. 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% FY 2020 Q3 FY 2020 Q4 FY 2021 01 FY 2021 02 FY 2021 03 FY 2021 04 FY 2022 01 FY 2022 Q2 Northern 44% 32% 26% 33% 39% 27% 37% 40% 40% 42% 47% 44% 46% 39% 31% 32% Salt Lake 49% Western 41% 45% 33% 58% 54% 45% 32% 25% 27% 36% 14% 27% 43% 23% 23% Eastern 13% 25% 42% 40% 35% 26% 34% 50% Southwest Division 37% 36% 36% 42% 43% 36% 32% 39%

Kinship: Percent of Children Who Exited to Custody/Guardianship or Adoption with a Relative

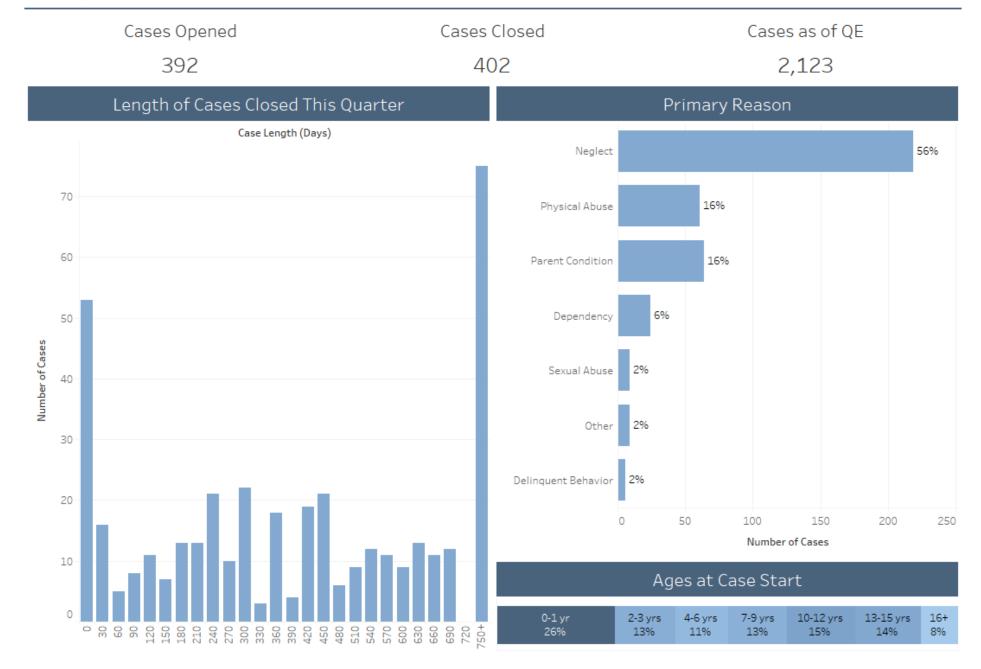
All children need and are entitled to enduring relationships that provide a family, stability, belonging, and a sense of self that connects children to their past, present, and future. The Division makes active efforts to locate potential kinship caregivers for placement to build and sustain family connections for the child. In cases where reasonable efforts to reunify the child and parent were not successful, custody or adoption by a relative is pursued. A relative is an adult who is a grandparent, great grandparent, aunt, great aunt, uncle, great uncle, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepparent, first cousin, stepsibling, or sibling of the child. The chart below shows the percentage of children who exited foster care to the custody/guardianship or adoption of a relative.



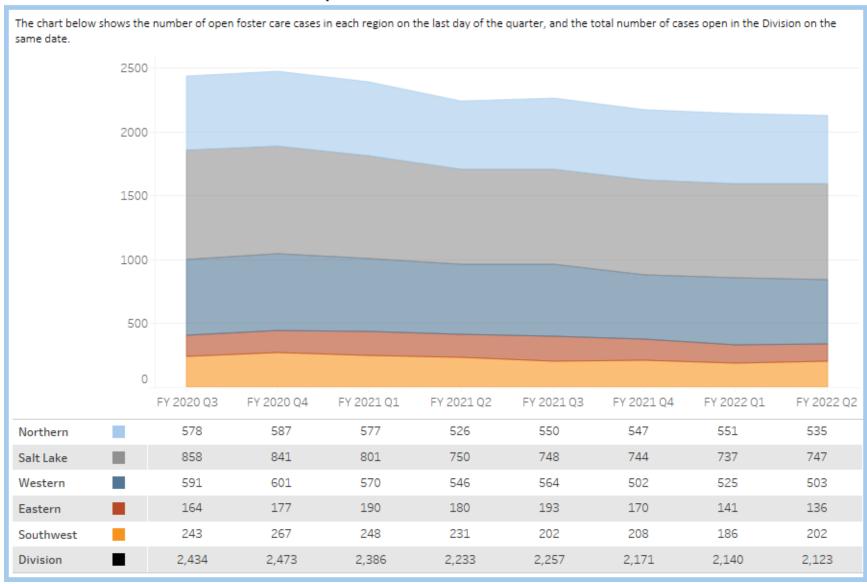
Kinship: Median Months in Care for Children who Exit Foster Care to Placement with a Relative



Snapshot: Foster Care

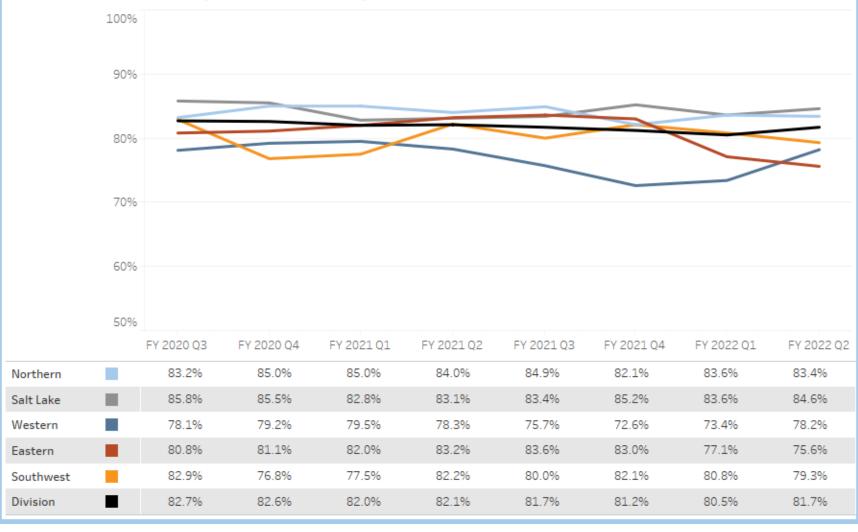


Foster Care: Cases Open on Quarter End

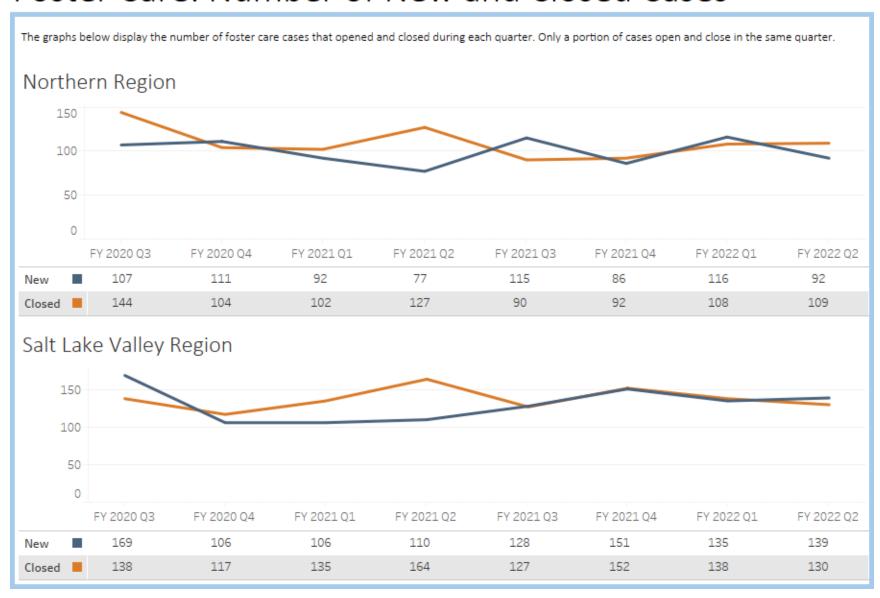


Foster Care: Placements with a Sibling

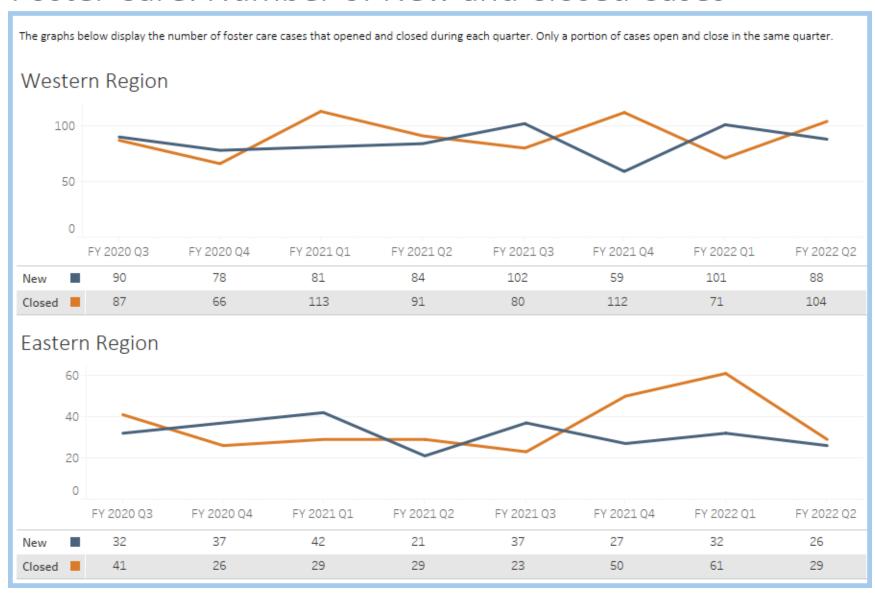
Ensuring that siblings in foster care are placed together is a top priority of DCFS. Caseworkers are required to place siblings together unless there is a safety concern or a separation is necessary to meet the needs of one of the siblings. The chart below details, out of all cases open on the final day of each quarter, the percentage of children placed with one or more siblings, out of all children with siblings in custody.



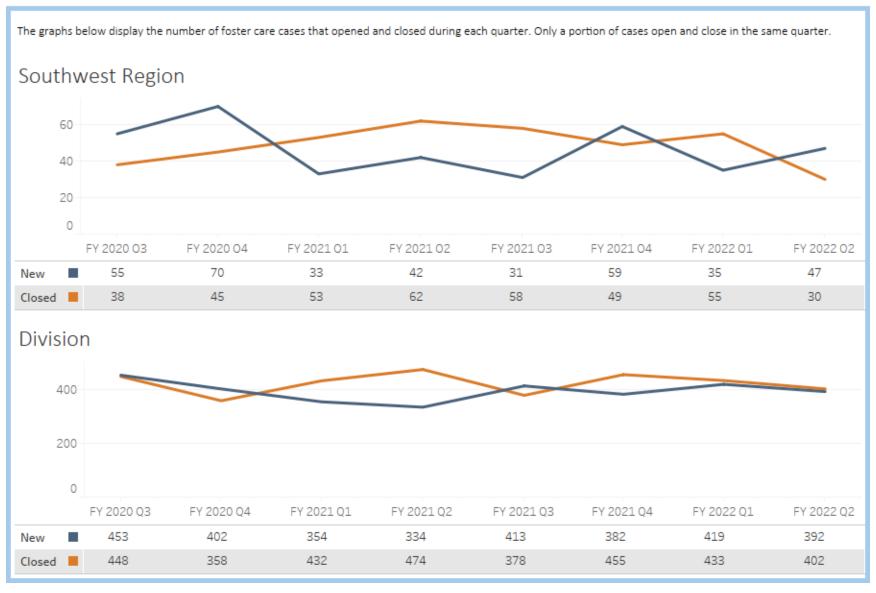
Foster Care: Number of New and Closed Cases



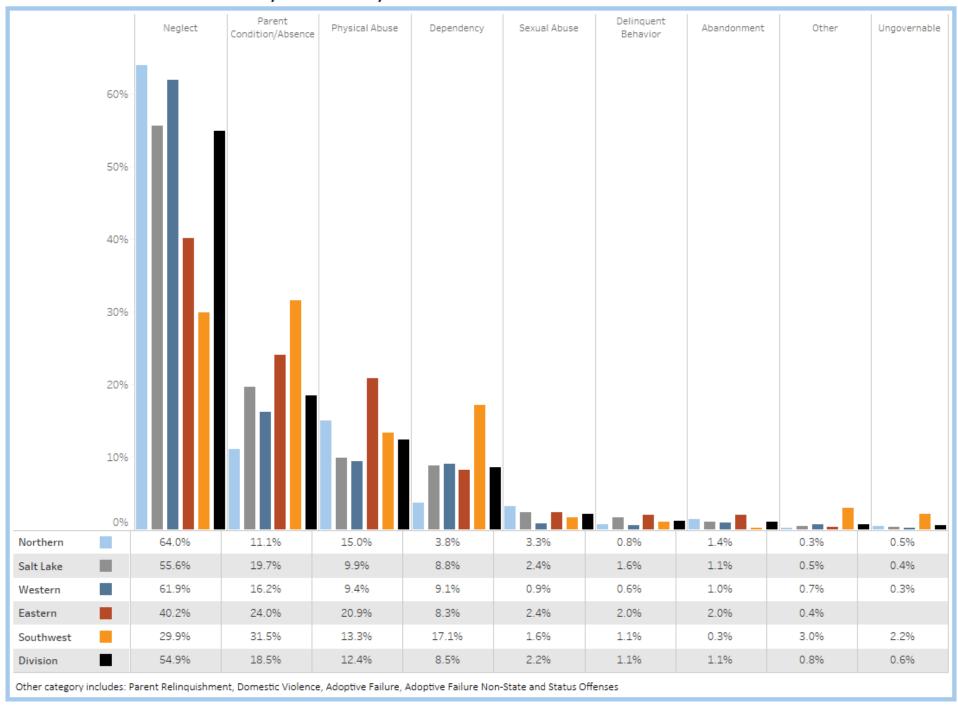
Foster Care: Number of New and Closed Cases



Foster Care: Number of New and Closed Cases



Foster Care: Cases by Primary Reason



Foster Care: Median Length of Foster Care Cases

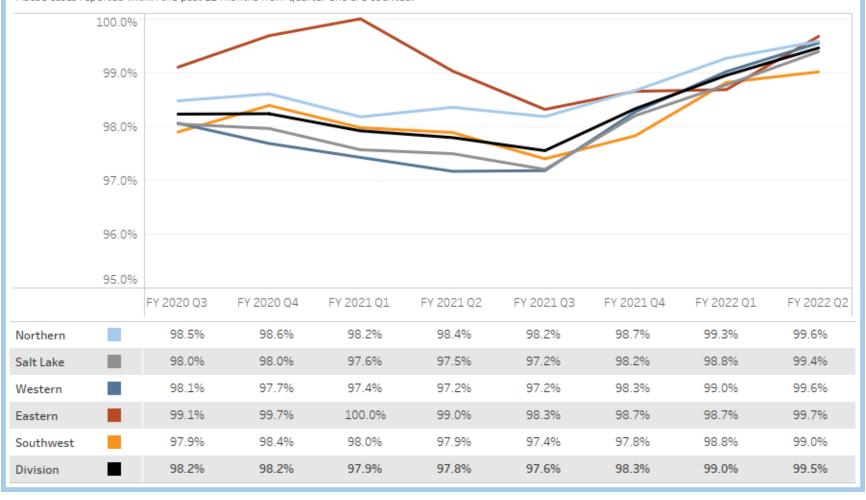
The length of foster care cases is measured at the time of case closure and varies widely, depending on what particular cases close each quarter. Large changes in the median length are more common in regions with fewer cases contributing to the measure. The graph on the right shows the median months for foster care cases that closed during the current quarter break down by age group. Teenagers tend to stay in care longer than a younger child. The consistent trends were observed over quarters.

	0					0					
	FY 21 Q2	FY 21 Q3	FY 21 Q4	FY 22 Q1	FY 22 Q2		Age 0-5	Age 6-10	Age 11-13	Age 14-17	Age 18+
Northern	16.2	16.3	17.6	17.7	13.4		12.5	19.0	5.1	15.2	53.5
Salt Lake	14.9	15.9	13.6	14.9	12.0		12.9	8.7	6.4	8.8	30.7
Western	15.1	15.2	14.7	17.0	13.5		10.4	9.5	8.4	15.8	47.1
Eastern	14.4	12.0	14.7	13.0	14.0		13.1	14.5	14.0	15.0	15.0
Southwest	11.9	15.1	8.1	11.8	12.1		12.9	17.5	0.4	6.2	27.4
Division	14.7	15.6	14.7	14.5	13.2		12.3	14.0	6.7	15.0	42.4

Safety Measure 2: Maltreatment in Foster Care

This indicator measures whether child maltreatment occurred during a foster care episode. The percentages below represent the percentage of children who did not experience maltreatment while in custody. It includes maltreatment by any perpetrator, not just foster parents and facility staff as in the past, under the assumption that States are accountable for keeping children safe from harm while in the care of the State, no matter who the perpetrator is.

Abuse cases reported within the past 12 months from quarter end are counted.



Foster Care: Children Exiting Foster Care with a Subsequent Supported CPS Case within 12 Months

93% of children who leave foster care avoid subsequent abuse and neglect during the 12 months after leaving foster care during the timeframe indicated in the chart below. Data for subsequent abuse and neglect are pulled for cases that were closed during the same timeframe of the previous year. The data do not include youth who exited foster care due to emancipation, age of majority, or death. 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% FY 2019 Q3 FY 2019 04 FY 2020 01 FY 2020 02 FY 2020 03 FY 2020 04 FY 2021 01 FY 2021 02 Northern 8.89% 4 11% 5.66% 4.07% 5.15% 1.05% 8.51% 8.59% 4.29% 9.66% 3.47% 6.45% 1.57% 3.51% 8.40% 4.55% Salt Lake 7.81% Western 17.14% 9.89% 16.49% 7.84% 3.61% 4.24% 3.37% 4.35% 8.82% 2.38% 0.00% 13.51% 16.67% 0.00% 3.85% Eastern 6.52% 3.28% 7.27% 11.63% 6.25% 18.18% 1.92% 0.00% Southwest Division 7.83% 7.28% 7.04% 6.19% 4.58% 6.45% 5.85% 4.80%

Foster Care: Re-Entry to Custody Within 12 Months of Exiting Foster Care

The chart below shows the percent of children who re-entered foster care within 12 months of being discharged from custody. Data for subsequent foster care are pulled for foster care cases that were closed during the same timeframe of the previous year. The data excludes youth who exited foster care for reasons of emancipation, age of majority, or death; and include only youth under the age of 18 at exit. 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% FY 2019 Q3 FY 2019 Q4 FY 2020 01 FY 2020 04 FY 2021 Q1 FY 2021 Q2 FY 2020 Q2 FY 2020 03 Northern 5.3% 2.1% 3.2% 6.7% 8.2% 1.1% 2.2% 2.4% 4.3% 9.2% 5.6% 1.9% 6.3% 6.3% 13.7% 4.1% Salt Lake 8.2% 2.5% 6.3% 2.6% 5.8% Western 14.7% 10.0% 9.4% 2.3% 6.3% 0.0% 0.0% 13.5% 26.1% 0.0% 0.0% Eastern 7.5% 12.5% 13.0% 10.3% 7.1% 0.0% 4.0% 0.0% Southwest Division 6.9% 7.2% 5.3% 5.0% 7.3% 5.4% 5.7% 3.1%

Domestic Violence Related Child Abuse

There is a high, positive correlation between domestic violence and child abuse and neglect. Domestic violence is not only an act of aggression against the adult victim in the home, it is also a dangerous act that can cause emotional harm to children and places them at risk for abuse and neglect. The chart below shows the number of allegations of Domestic Violence Related Child Abuse received for each region and for the Division as a whole. It also shows the number which were supported by investigation. FY 2021 02 FY 2021 03 FY 2021 04 FY 2022 Q1 FY 2022 Q2 Supported Supported AII Supported ΑII Supported AII Supported AII Northern Salt Lake Western Eastern Southwest 1,554 1.659 1,447 1,694 1,785 Division

Shelter Clients and Episodes

DCFS provides funding to help support emergency shelters, which provide both safe haven and a variety of support services to victims of domestic violence and their family members. The chart below shows the number of individual episodes each quarter where clients received emergency shelter services, as well as the number of clients who received these services. The clients counts from the shelters have protected identities. As a result, the same client may be counted more than once for any of these measures.

Due to the timeframe needed to collect the data, counts for these measures are pulled one quarter prior to the reporting quarter.

